FARM AND GARDEN.

DECORATIVE SEATS FOR LAWN AND GARDEN WALKS.

When to Churn Fast and When to Churn Slow-Points in Bee Keeping-Cheap and Easily Constructed Feed Pens for

All who attempt to raise chickens in the old style way know how difficult it is to evenly distribute the food and insure



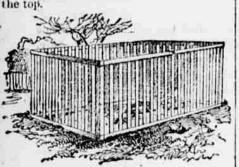
POLE FEED PEN

Whenever food is thrown out to the young chicks, the old hens rush and pick it up, crowding or driving the little ones away. In such feeding, a pen which the chickens can enter, but which will not admit the old hens, is, if not quite a necessity, a great convenience and help. The Rural New Yorker tells how such pens can be readily made.

The one shown in the first cut furnishes the model for a pole pen and is made by laying poles up, log house fashion. The spaces between the poles are just large enough to let the chicken run out and in-Boards are placed over the top and held in place by stones or blocks.



STAKE PEN. In Fig. 2 stakes are driven into the ground with an axe, the proper distance part. Boards or brush can be laid over



LATH PEN.

Fig. 3 represents a little more elaborate iffair. This is constructed of lath and scantling. Food and water placed on the nside of either of these coops will go to he chickens.

Quick or Slow Churning. The cream of different cows, if kept and

and the cream from the same cows may require different temperatures for best results, at different seasons of the year, and for different portions in the milk giving period between calving and going dry. As a rule, says New England Farmer, he cream from new milch cows churns more readily than that from cows which are nearly dry. As a rule, cream that is ong in coming requires a higher temperaure for churning than cream which will hurn in a short time. Feed, the health he acidity of the cream are conditions, all of which influence the length of time repuired for churning. Each dairyman should endeavor to find out the best temperature for churning the cream of his own dairy, and it can be determined only by experiment. The same cream may make more butter if it is churned an hour, than if it comes in one-fourth or one-half the time, but we never like to be so long in churning, and as a rule we do not think it is necessary. Our own preference is for from twenty-five to forty-five minutes, and if the cows are all right, the cream properly ripened and at a proper temperaure, it should come within those limits and yield all the butter that could be obnined by longer churning. Cream is all right when, on being put into the churn, t begins to change immediately and the change is continuous till separation is complete. Butter that comes suddenly is not often of the best quality, for the separation is usually imperfect. If we had cream that churned too quickly we would hin it with sweet skimmed milk to retard

Sound cream that is quite stiff, and a little too warm, begins to separate almost as soon as the churn is started. As soon as separation begins buttermilk produced is iable to thin the remaining portion of the cream, particularly that attached to the cover and sides of the churn, so that a considerable per cent, of the cream may e washed away in the buttermilk.

Proper churning yields thin, blue look ing buttermilk, improper churning may yield exceedingly rich buttermilk, which ossibly might be churned a second time at a profit. Scalded milk, set in shallow pans, yields a thick, ripe cream which needs thinning to prevent too rapid and wasteful churning. Such cream will often separate in five minutes, and if skillfully handled may be churned without much waste. Cream raised by the Cooley method or in other deep pails set in cold water is so thin that it rarely needs thinning to make it behave well in the churn. Such cream is more likely to suffer from being too sweet and too thin, requiring too long churning. Cream slightly sour, if alike all through, will churn quicker than cream that is perfectly sweet, and in

most hands will make better butter. Experiments made the past winter by everal dairymen in New England indicate that where ensilage is fed freely a higher temperature is required for churning. In ome cases it has been found necessary to have the cream at seventy degs, when therwise sixty-two or sixty-three would be at such high temperature, says the authority quoted from, we would recommend gradually pouring in cold milk or water as | plowman is carried around the field white soon as the cream begins to break and before it gathers, otherwise the butter may be gathered too suddenly, shutting in a mass of buttermilk which will be difficult to remove. Much difficulty in churning is caused by having the churn too nearly filled with creem. No churn should ever be more than half full of cream for the most perfect separation. Too much cream early spring months.

and touching his hat very respectfully, excused himself on the ground that the men were all so dirty, he thought a little washing would do them good—whereupon the captain laughed, and said no more about the matter.

prevents the proper amount of concussion and thus retards the separation. Thinning cream with water and washing the milk away will sometimes make slow churning cream come more quickly. The cream must stand some time for the fatty portion to rise. Good butter may be made without the use of a thermometer, but we would as soon think of sending butter to market without weighing, and guess at the weight when rendering an account, as to think of churning without a thermometer by which to test and regulate the tem-

Langstroth on Bee Keeping.

stroth, the eminent bee culturist, underlie perhaps never, found united by the different and govern profitable bee keeping and species, which one would suppose similar

1. Bees gorged with honey never volunteer an attack.

2. Bees may always be made peaceable by inducing them to accept of liquid

3. Bees, when frightened by smoke or by drumming on their hives, fill them-selves with honey and lose all disposition to sting, especially if the motion jars their

4. In districts where forage is abundant only for a short period, the largest yield of honey will be secured by a very moderate increase of managing bees.

5. Queenless colonies, unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away or be destroyed by the bee moth or by robber bees.

6. The formation of new colonies should ordinarily be confined to the season when bees are accumulating honey; and if this or any other operation must be performed when forage is scarce the greatest pre-caution should be used to prevent rob-

ing is contained in this golden rule, "Keep pigeon and the jay construct their nest so 7. The essence of all profitable bee keepyour stock strong." If you cannot succeed in doing this the more money you invest in bees the heavier will be your losses; while if your stock are strong you will and lichens, lined with the down of the thistle, show that you are a bee master as well as and is a model for beautiful construction. a bee keeper and may safely calculate on generous returns from your industrious

Preservation of Eggs.

being uppermost. The jars are immedit groves, our hedges and our houses. ately closed up, and then, and not until

thoroughly heat the air in the jars. The time in this column. eggs will stand a better chance of keeping if the paper in which they are packed is previously baked and used warm. Patent stoppered jars are not absolutely necessary, any stopper answering which effectnally excludes the air.

At the late Birmingham (England) show prizes were offered for the best dozen of preserved eggs, and these were given, as was the case the year previous, to those preserved in simple lime and water, or packed in dry salt. Samples were shown covored with melted suet, beeswax, oil or strange to say, one exhibit which had been were putrid.

The Quality of Wool.

One of the difficulties in growing wool in far southern latitudes is that the quality of the wool deteriorates. Where the climate is not cold enough to make the wool a necessity for the protection of the careful to maintain its quality. It soon ous variation in the different families, degenerates into a kind of hair and soon of the cow, the methods of settling and northern sheep growers will always have because the weapons are hollow and persisan advantage over those farther south.

Rustic Seats

Everything that can be supplied at a moderate expense for increasing the attractions of a country home deserves atand at remote points in walks, properly mind the surgeon fish, that has a lance conintroduced, have a pleasing effect. The cealed in the side of the tail that can be not only sightly and convenient, but cas- damage to an enemy.



SEATS FOR GARDEN AND LAWY. One figure in the cut shows a seat which can be readily made at the side of a tree, and may be let into or fastened to the trunk. The framework may be of any kind of crooked growing wood. To retain the back, which is necessary for its best rustic appearance, it must be cut while the tree is in a dormant state. Soak it well in with one or more coats of petroleum, and it will thus be rendered as durable es cedar.

In another figure is represented a double sent-one that is movable and therefore may be placed wherever it chances to be most needed. The remaining figures of the cut suggest the simplest and least obtrusive of forms; these furnish convenient interval of outdoor games, such as lawn tennis, croquet, etc.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Soapsuds and waste water from the house will furnish no inconsiderable

amount of fertilizer for the soil. lightened if possible.

Lucerne is a valuable leguminous plant, about right. When cream must be churned careous nature. On wet land it produces they followed their leader, shouting and three or four alundant cuttings.

The sulky or riding plow, on which the the work is done, revolutionizes all the

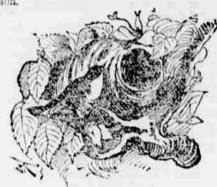
old ideas about plowing.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

HOW ANIMALS DEFEND THEMSELVES IN TIME OF DANGER.

A Popular Out Door Game for Active Lads-The Manner in Which Different Birds Select Materials and Construct Nests for Their Young.

The construction and selected situations of the nests of birds are as remarkable as the variety of materials employed in them. The The following principles, says Lang- same forms, places and articles are rarely, necessities would direct to a uniform provi-



Birds that build early in the spring require warmth and shelter for their young, and the a plaster of loam, perfectly excluding the keen, icy gales of the season. The house sparrow commonly builds under the caves of houses, and collects a great mass of straw and hay and a profusion of feathers. The wood slightly that their eggs may be almost seen through the loosely collected materials; but the goldfinch forms its cradle of fine mosses

the utmost attention to warmth, while the whitethroat and blackcap do not attend to this particular. The greenfinch places its following simple manner: The vessels in it in the elm, bides its neat nest with the most which the eggs are to be placed are glass cautious care. One bird must have a hole in dia rubber joints making them perfectly a chink in a tree is indispensable. The bullair tight. As soon as the eggs have been finch requires fine roots for its nest; the gray in youth one would be spared, in such a case collected the jars are placed in hot water flycatcher will have cobwebs for the outfor some time, and left until the air in works of its shed. All the parus tribe except ing muscles hardened by age and unaccusthem has become theroughly warm and the individual above mentioned select some rarefied. The jars having been heated, hollow in a tree or cranny in a wall. Endthe exist are wrapped up in paper to pre-less examples might indeed be found of the vent them knocking together, and placed dissimilarity of requirements in these conin a warm receptacle, their pointed ends structions among the several associates of our

An equally diversified variety exists in the then, are removed from the hot water. eggs that are laid in these nests and in the The great secret of success in carrying manner the mother birds treat their young, out the method described is no doubt to all of which may be told about at some future

Animals and Their Weapons.

One of the most interesting phases of animal life, says Golden Days, is that relating to the methods of defense with which all animals are provided by nature.

with weapons more or less effective. The carnivores have sharp teeth, with which they rend their prey, and the toothless ant eaters have enormous claws, capable of killing a

lard, and all these were good. But their game, while a large number of animals Many reptiles use their tails to strike down churned separately, will be found to require different temperatures for churning, laid was the worst of all. All the eggs tain groups we find enormous horns and tusks that are intended entirely for purposes of protection. In some cases they are upon the top of the head, as in our cows or oxen. Again, as in the elephant or some cetaceans, they are highly developed teeth.

Our common horned animals depend upon their head weapons for defense. They are of sheep, nature, always considerate, is less two distinct kinds, and subject to a marvel-

One group, represented by the common loses its value as wool. For this reason cow, is called the hollow hornest ruminants, tent-that is, they are never shed except in one instance, the prong-horned antelope.

Some birds have equally strange appendages. Thus, the spur wing and the yacana have strong hooks like spurs or horns upon their wings, in a position that a terribly tention. Seats under the shade of trees lacerating blow can be struck, calling to Country Gentleman advises the models thrown out at the slightest warning, and by shown in the accompanying cut as being a side motion of the tail cause considerable

A Pleasant Outdoor Game.

"Follow my leader" is the name of a game much played by English boys and popular in some sections of the United States, A quick, active lad is selected as "leader" and the other players have to follow him wherever he goes, to take any leap he chooses to climb any steep place he has climbed; in a word, they must not desert him, but be the embediment of the faithful servant in Stakespeare's play, who says:

Master, lead on and I will follow thee



The game may be made very amusing if the leader have wit enough to set his followseats for a brief resting place during the ers such tasks as they can just manage to accomplish by dint of great exertion. For instance, we have heard of a leader who made some of his followers, they being somewhat of the fat type of boys, crawl through the very narrow windows of an outhouse, at the imminent risk of sticking in the middle in their zeal to stick to their leader. The sailors The use of a common potato digger or on board ship often play at this game when hook to spare the backs of the boys somethey are "turned up." on a fine afternoon, to what is suggested when picking up stones "skylark" or enjoy themselves; and from the soil is in order. As there is al. Capt. Marryat tells a tale of an ways more or less of this work to be done impudent fellow of a sailor leader, and every boy hates it, the task should be who, after leading his followers a wild goose chase all over the ship, ran off to the galley fire and blacked his face with the soot. All that thrives in all good soils of a free cal- the men had to do the same thing; and as laughing, he led them to the end of the main yard, and dropped off into the sea. Of course it was a point of honor to follow him, and sailors are not the men to hang back in such a case; but some of them, who could not swim, were nearly drowned. The sailor was Bone meal is a very desirable ingredient called before the captain to be reprimended; to mix with the poultry feed at all times, and touching his hat very respectfully, ex-

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Tendency to Physical Degeneration. Rose Terry Cooke's Plain Facts.

Decided tendencies to physical degeneration in the American people are commented upon by a recent medical writer. This degeneracy be attributes to unnatural conditions, concomitants of our civilization. Recent studies of population indicate a rapid growth of the nervous and intellectual organism at the expense of the muscular and vital system. The extraordinary mental activity of the American people has long been a mat-ter of national pride. Experience and observation show, however, that where this is purchased at the price of physical degeneration, it should be a matter more of anxious concern than of patriotic complacency. A quickened cerebral and nervous system makes heavier draughts upon bodily strength, and if these are not met by a corresponding increase of nutrition they will undermine the action of the whole system.

Among the causes for a decline in physical vigor, are noted the increased population of our cities and towns, and the relative decrease in farming population. The close confinement of city occupations and the lack of proper sanitary regulations, have made city life a serious absorbent of muscular and vital energy. Nervous and mental activity are greatly quickened in these centers, but the accompanying physical decline has been a matter of common as well as scientific observation. Added to this cause, are the artificial influences of education, which tell even more fatally upon the female than the male constitution. Each generation of mothers impart blackbird and the thrush line their nests with a decreasing measure of vitality to their off-

A Trained Left Hand. Many are the advantages missed through the non-cultivation of the left hand. Occasionally an artisan is seen who is equally able to handle tools with either hand. Such a one has a constant advantage over his fellows, not only in the avoidance of fatigue, but in doing nice work and overcoming with ease difficulties that present themselves to those skilled The golden crested wren builds its nest with only with one hand. The man who can use a hammer or knife or perform any other feat with the left hand at the same time that the right is busy will find frequent occasion to rude nest in the hedge with little regard to exercise his skill. Another and important Australian eggs are preserved in the concealment, while the chaffinch, just above reason for training the left hand to act with as great case and precision as possible is that if injury occurs to the right hand the left can jars with patent stoppers, vulcanized In- the ground; to another a crevice in a wall or exercise readily all the functions possible to one hand unaided. By training the left hand from spending much valuable time in educattomed to obey the will.

Warmth and Happiness.

Rose Terry Cooke gives vigorous advice as follows: If you want to be happy keep warm. Women are eaten up with neuralgia, doctors say. No wonder. They sit all the morning by a bot register, and then tie a five or six inch strip of bonnet over their back hair, a bit of lace fichu over their bangs, put on kid boots, with silk or thread stockings underneath, and dawdle along the pave with bitter winds smiting their temples, their delicate ears, their throats and the bases of what should be their brain. But no matter, their chests are well covered with fur cloaks. But cold feet, numb ears, reddened temples and The larger animals in general are provided exposed neck will have their own story to

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manuers and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

New York is setting the fashion of having babies christened at home rather that in church. The ceremony is followed by a small entertainment. At a recent fashionable characteristic of the control of christening party ices in various shapes, among them small babies, were served with little cakes highly spiced and covered with white icing. Old fashioned caudle in small cups was also served. A diamond shaped piece of black cake completely iced and wrapped in white paper tied with white ribbon was given to each guest to take home as

week, and no first visit should be returned by a card only, unless followed by an invitation. Good authority on social usages advises a lady who is invited to any entertainment by a new acquaintance, whether the invitation came through a friend or not, to immediately leave cards and send either a regretor acceptance. Whether she attend the entertainment or not she should call after it within a week. Then, baving done all that is polite and lary ing shown heiself a woman of good breeding. she can keep up the acquaintance or not, as she pleases.

In Conversation.

There is a certain distinct but subdued tone of voice peculiar to persons of the best breeding. It is better to err by the use of too low than of too loud a tone.

A half opened month, a smile ready to overflow any moment into a laugh, a vacant stare, a wandering eye, are all evidences of ill breeding. Next to unexceptionable diction, a correct pronunciation, distinct enunciation and a frank, self controlled bearing, it is necessary to be genial. Do not go into society unless you make up your mind to be cheerful. sympathetic, animating as well as animated

Sending "Regrets."

In declining an invitation of any kind, be careful to express your "regret" in a most deferential manner. To send a card with the word "regrets" written upon it is most impolite. A written note with some such formula as "Mrs. Brown regrets that a previous engagement will deprive her of the pleasure of accepting the polite invitation of Mrs. Jones' is the suitable response. An invitation is an act of courtesy and an expression of regard which deserves a respectful acknowledgment whether it be accepted or declined.

A Short but Hard Kule.

Forget yourself -dress, looks and all. Not wishing you're stouter or thinner. Less dack, or less fair, or less tall; Forget, though your dress may be shabby: Forget, too, the go of your bair; Forgetting, in short, all about you

Remember all else who are there.

IT IS WONDERFUL

how easily rheumatism begins, and how insidiously it grows in the system, until one is startled to find himself its victim in either the acute or chronic form. He then learns the fearful tenacity of its grip and the utter powerlessness of the

ordinary remedies to give relief. Probably to no disease have physicians given more study, and none has more completely baffled their efforts to provide a specific; and until Athlophoros was discovered there was no medicine which would surely cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous or sick headache. Thousands of testimonials like the following prove beyond question that Athlophoros is the only reliable remedy, and that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sumner, Ill. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for nearly a year; used various remedies without obtaining relief until I was induced to give Athlophoros a trial. It gave me relief in six hours, and I have steadily improved since. G. W. SMITH.

Jewett, Ill. I am entirely cured of my terrible rheumatism. Mine was an obstinate case. I was helpless and suffered no tongue can tell how much. I saw an advertisement of Athlophoros, sent for it, the dose gave me ease and I went to sleep; next day I got up and dressed myself; had not sat up for a long time. It has now been more than a year since I have felt the pains of rheumatism. Mrs. Mary A. Bensett.

Mr. Silas B. McClelland, Macon Street, near College, Decatur, Illinois, had a very severe attack of rheumatism, and found relief almost with the first dose of Athlophores.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they can not be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c, for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, in-digestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases

Absolutely Pure.

Legal.

CLARENCE GRIGGS,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY-SE, Probate Court of La Saule County, to the May Probate Court by Level Term, A. D. 1885.
James Sexion, Administrator of the Estate of Thomanues Sexion, Administrator of the Estate of Thomanues David M. Ds

wrapped in white paper tied with white ribbon was given to each guest to take home as was a dainty box with a beautiful baby face on the cover and filled with the conventional white almonds. The invitations were for 5 o'clock. At the conclusion of the christening ceremony the baby was sent to the nursery and the guests were conducted to the dining room where the table was attractively decorated with flowers.

When to Call.

It is proper to call in person or to leave a card after an acquaintance has lost a relative, after a marriage has taken place, after a return from a long absence, and of course after the reception of an invitation. When, however, it is impossible to make the first four visits in person, a card may be sent. Every town has its own hours for calling and receiving and these should be observed. In calling upon several ladies in one household, not mother and daughters, a card should telefit for each. A lady may leave her card without asking for the lady of the house if it is not the inter's reception day.

Courtesy to New Acquaintances.

First calls should be returned within a week, and no first visit should be returned by the first four the house of the said country of the said country of the said country and trace and received the first four to the said country and trace and received the first four to the said country and trace and received the first four to the said country and trace and received the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received to make the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received to the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received to the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received to the first four to the first four to the said country and trace and received to the first four to the fir

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With every trouble, as he or palm.

That follows in the Billows train.

Will scatter like the thieves of night Before a draught of Seitzer bright.



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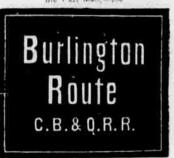
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